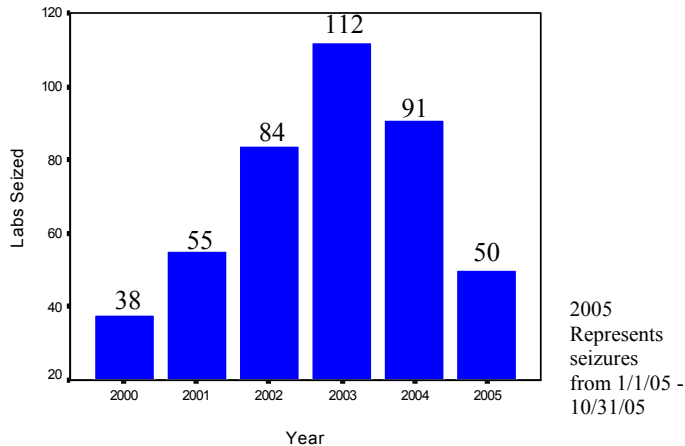


METH IN WISCONSIN

METH LABS SEIZED SINCE 2000:



LOCATION OF METH:

80% Rural
20% Urban

ORIGIN OF METH:

Meth first became problematic in Wisconsin in 1999 when 8 meth labs were seized.

IMPACT OF LAW LIMITING SALE OF COLD MEDICINE:

Wisconsin enacted a law limiting the sale of cold medicine in July of 2005.

METH WATCH PROGRAM:

Wisconsin does not currently have a Meth Watch program.

IMPACT OF METH ON TRAFFIC SAFETY:

Wisconsin does not currently monitor meth-related traffic safety issues.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE:

Wisconsin does not currently provide any training to law enforcement officers regarding meth lab clean up procedures or the handling of meth offenders.

CHILDREN IN SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM DUE TO METH:

Wisconsin's Drug Endangered Children program was recently implemented, therefore there are no known data available regarding how many children are in Wisconsin's social service system due to meth.

PROTECTING DRUG ENDANGERED CHILDREN:

Drug Endangered Children protocols have recently been implemented in Wisconsin.

REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT:

Wisconsin does not currently provide rehabilitation services for incarcerated meth addicts.

CLEANING UP METH LABS:

While Wisconsin does not currently have a state regulation regarding proper meth lab clean up procedures, the State Environmental Health Agency and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, in cooperation with local health departments, are responsible for dealing with human health hazards, including meth labs. The Department of Health and Family has assembled the *Cleaning Up Hazardous Chemicals at Former Meth Labs* document, which outlines the proper procedures to be followed.

BEST PRACTICES:

- ◆ Statewide approach, including education, prevention, and law enforcement task forces combining local and state officers

For more information about Wisconsin's efforts to fight the war against meth please contact 715-839-3860

